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English Prose Psalter: *in keping by wordes*; Rolle of Hampale: *in keband bi wordis*; Wiclif: *in keping thi wordis*. It may be of interest to cite passages from translations in a sister tongue: *Trebnitzer Psalmen: in hutunge di rede din*; *Trevirian Psalter: in behudinde gechose dine*; *Windberg Psalter: ane behuotenne rede dine*. There are five other passages in the Ps. where the Vulgate gives preposition + gerund + object: Ps. 9, 3; 55, 20; 102, 22; 126, 1; 142, 3. In these the Latin gerund is reproduced in 17 cases by a nounal form; 10 cases by a participle; 2 cases by an infinitive. The Gospels have little to teach: only one Latin gerund in the ablative has an object; this construction is paraphrased. The one abl. Latin gerund with object in Aelfric's *Colloquies* is reproduced by the participle. In the only passage of the *Orosius* containing a gerund, where attempt seems to have been made at a literal translation, *evertendo* is reproduced by *on wendende*; Aelfric's *Mary of Egypt* has *faestenæs þe eallum cristenum mannum geset is to maersigenne and hi selfe to claensunga*. The Latin of Paulus Diaconus is inaccessible to me.

In Aelfric's *Grammar* the gerundial infinitive is used for all constructions of the Latin gerund except the abl. case which is reproduced by the present pt. The same is true of Aelfred's *Pastoral Care*.

The remarkably accurate interlinear version of Defensor's *Liber Scintillarum* affords the following paradigm:

| | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| <i>amandum</i> | <i>lufigenne</i> |
| <i>amandi</i> | <i>lufigenne</i> |
| <i>amando</i> | <i>lufigende—</i> |

often with a prep.; e. g., *dormiendo* = *in slaepende*.

(1) The gerundial construction has never entered into colloquial speech, but to the linguistic consciousness of most of us has a formal cast. (2) The gerund was not firmly established in English before the middle of the fourteenth century. (3) In comparatively few cases, even in A.-S., was the noun form used as gerund. The nounal element abides in the fact of government by a prep. and in admitting the definite article. (4) In many instances the pres. pt. is used as gerund. The verbal element abides in the government of nouns and the qualification by adverbs. (5) Even to the time of Wiclif *-ing* and *-end* forms were interchangeable for gerundial uses. This interchange is observable in E. E. P. Ps. where E. E. T. S. text gives in two cases *-and* gerund forms, while the Dublin ms. variant is in *-ing*.

Remarks on the topic of this paper were offered by Professors C. Alphonso Smith, F. A. Blackburn, C. F. McClumpha, and W. H. Kirk.

13. "The dialectical provenience of Scandinavian loanwords in English, with special reference to Lowland Scotch." By Dr. George T. Flom, of Vanderbilt University.

It is a known fact that Norsemen and Danes both participated in the extensive Scandinavian settlements that took place in England in the 9th and 10th centuries. The exact share that belongs to each still remains an open question, nor has anything like satisfactory results been arrived at with regard to where the one race was predominant and where the other. When this Dano-Norse population merged into the native English it brought with it a host of Norse and Danish words that have in a large measure persisted down to the present time. By a study of the form and meaning of these words we can determine the dialectal provenience of a large number of them, and by a further study of their distribution much can be done toward localizing the two races in England. In Old English there are about 180 Scandinavian words that seem to have come in during Dano-Norse occupancy. The character of these is mixed. In Middle English Scandinavian elements are very prominent, especially in Midland and Northern works. Brate found that the *Ormulum* contains about 190 such loanwords, the general character of which is Danish. This would testify to predominantly Danish settlements in East Midland. Scandinavian elements in other Middle English works are at present being studied by Eric Björkman, and his results will be an important contribution to the study of the linguistic relations of English and Scandinavian. In Standard English there are about 725 Scandinavian loanwords, the character of which is mixed. In an article entitled "Scandinavian Elements in English Dialects," *Anglia*, xx, Arnold Wall discusses very fully the form and distribution of the loan-words, he does not, however, enter into the question of Norse or Danish provenience. In this list of 500 loanwords however, those that are specifically Northwestern English bear a Norse stamp, while those that belong particularly to the Eastern and the Central counties are as a rule Danish. A study of the 1400 Scandinavian place-names in England reveals the fact that the typically Norse names are found most abundantly in Northwestern England, while such distinctively Danish names as "Thorpe," and "Toft," are confined to the East and Central counties. The general conclusion is that the Danes settled predominantly in the Eastern and the Central counties while the Norsemen settled in the West and the North. The heart of the Norse settlement was in Cumberland and Westmoreland. The heart of the Danish settlement was in Lincolnshire. The Yorkshire settlement was mixed. North of the Tweed and the Cheviot Hills Scandinavian loan-elements are almost exclusively Norse.

14. "The beginning of Thackeray's *Pendennis*." By Miss Katharine Merrill, of Austin, Ill. [Printed in *Publications*, xv, 233 f.]

This paper was read in outline by Professor F. A. Blackburn.